

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Friday, February 28, 1915.

"A government of men and not of property—the rights of man as possessor of reason and affection—the right of the people to institute government, and when it becomes destructive of its ends, to alter and reform it—equality against privilege—hostility to special legislation for the benefit or for the injury of classes—the assertion of the rights of labor, which includes most nearly the rights of all—an extension of the triumphs of humanity even to criminal law—free and good schools for the generation that is to make our places—the advancement of moral reform, by the increase and diffusion of intelligence."—*Banknote*.

OUR NEW CIRCUIT.—The bill creating our new circuit has become a law. Another federal judge is to be forced upon a democratic people, and quartered upon the Treasury, for seven years. Is this right? Is it honest?

The following are the counties composing the new circuit, with the times of holding courts annexed:

Shelby—April 1st, July 14, Sept. 15.
Hardin—April 14, November 10.
Hancock—April 21, August 4, Nov. 3.
Allen—April 28, October 27.
Mercer—May 5, July 21, September 22.
Van Wert—May 12, September 29.
Putnam—May 19, October 6.
Paulding—May 26, October 13.
Williams—June 2, October 20.

JUDICIAL REFORM.—RIGHT OF REPEAL, &c.—The *Newark Advocate*, in republishing our remarks made a few weeks since, advocating a constitutional reform in the Judiciary so as to reach the Trust Company, gives the following introductory comments:

We entertain a high regard for the opinions of the Editor of the paper from which the following article is taken; but we cannot consent to give it a place in our columns without expressing our firm conviction that the charter of the Life Insurance and Trust Company can be repealed without changing our Judiciary. The right of repealing a law of any and every kind, is a right which clearly and unquestionably belongs to the Legislature; and if that body would give to any Corporation the power to bring a suit against the State for any damages it might sustain by the repeal of its charter, we have no doubt that the Supreme Court, even constituted as it now is, would sustain the right. We want our Constitution remedied—we want biennial sessions of the Legislature—the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas reorganized—the Clerks of Courts elected by the People, as they are in Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and will be in Iowa—and the power to incorporate Banking Companies by the Legislature, expressly prohibited—and our best efforts shall be given to the friends of reform whenever they put the ball in motion; but really we can see no necessity for giving the election of the Judges of the Courts to the People.

We should have noticed the remarks of the *Advocate* before this, but the paper was accidentally mislaid.

Undoubtedly, by such men as the editors of the *Newark Advocate* and *Kalida Venture*, is the right of the legislature "to repeal a law of any and every kind;" and well settled in our minds, too, is the doctrine that "all men are created free and equal;" but it would be quite as rational to preach honesty to brigands—equality to the Russian Autocrat or Christianity in the seraglio of the Sultan, as to contend for the doctrine of the Right of Repeal, before a Legislature controlled by Bankers. Hence, the reason why we would have the power of the legislature to repeal charters, distinctly affirmed in the Constitution is, because it is a power which is denied by the Bank Aristocracy, and those whom they control.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the course pointed out by the *Advocate* would be the proper and effectual one to rid the State of the Trust Company. But even if the Legislature should adopt the plan suggested, and an award of "damages" satisfactory to the corporations were made, the members of the defunct corporation would receive one-half the property in the State.

We agree with Mr. Bazas in his advocacy of biennial sessions of the Legislature;—because they would save expense—give stability to our laws, and save us from the evils of too much government.

And the same reason that we would urge in favor of the election of Clerks by the People, we would also urge in favor of the election of Judges of the Courts, and of every other officer, by the same authority. We would have all officers—Legislative, Executive and Judicial, elected directly by the People. We can see no propriety or sound reason for these discriminations;—if it is safe for the People to trust themselves with a portion of the political power, it is safe to trust themselves with the whole of it. We would have them resume every power compatible with their own convenience to exercise. The only objection to a pure Democracy, like that of Athens, where the freemen assembled together and made their own laws, is—that it would be unsafe or dangerous to leave the legislative power to be so exercised by the people—but because it is more practicable and convenient for them to exercise the legislative power through their Representatives. But it is just as convenient, wise and proper, for the People to elect all the officers necessary to administer the government, as it is a part. We regard the election of our Judiciary, State Auditor, State Treasurer, &c., &c., by the legislature, as a feature grossly inconsistent with the professional theory of our government.

THE STATE DEBT.—In the Senate, lately, Mr. WATERS offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were, of course, voted down by the federal majority. The federal party seem determined to drive the People of Ohio, within a few years, into a choice of either repudiation or slavery:

Whereas, this General Assembly have renounced to believe that in a few weeks a system of banking upon State stocks will be presented to the people of Ohio; and

Whereas, the inevitable effect of such banking is to fasten upon the people of Ohio, and to make perpetual, a large State debt, with all its withering and blighting effects upon the prosperity of the State and of the people, unless prompt and efficient means be taken to guard against the threatened evil; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the faith of the State be, and the same is irrevocably pledged to the State creditors, and people of Ohio, that the Legislature will not increase the said State debt, either for the purpose of affording additional capital for bankers to issue their promises to pay upon, or for any other purpose whatever, and that at an early day of the present session an efficient sinking fund will be

law be created, and sacredly kept, and applied for the final extinguishment of the State debt.

VOICE OF OLD HAMILTON.—We publish in another column the able and patriotic resolutions adopted at a large mass meeting of the Democracy of old Hamilton. The sentiments and resolutions of the nine thousand Democrats of this county, are entitled to some consideration, even at the hands of the Bank Aristocracy.

A notice of that terrible ulcer—the Life and Trust—does not occur in the proceedings. Why?

U. S. BANK.—The annual report of the "ghost" (as the Philadelphia Ledger calls it) of the United States Bank shows eight red cents as the amount of its specie on hand. The managers of the United States Bank could not endure specie any more than ALFRED KELLEY.

CONGRESS.—The bill for the admission of the Territories of Iowa and Florida into the Union, passed the House of Representative by a vote of 145 to 34.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.—Read the advertisement of the Co. Auditor in another column.

MESSRS. TAPPAN AND ALLEN of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. OWEN and DUNCAN of the U. S. House of Reps., and Messrs. WATERS, BALDWIN, DODD and EWING, of the Ohio Legislature, will accept our thanks for Congressional and Legislative documents.

Here we are again—another move in the State stock speculations—more trouble ahead.

We are again in the midst of the speculators on Ohio's fair fame. Again are our stocks to become the football of shavers and plunderers—again may we look for sacrifices, bank tricks, and sharpers' schemes. The scenes of 1840 and '41, when half a million of stocks were sacrificed to the bank molochs, are to be re-enacted, and Ohio stocks will again be hawked about the market places at 50 per cent. discount, until the people, tired and disgusted, call the democrats back to power, that their credit may again be restored. If any one doubts, they can see the finger of the sharpers at work, in the following article from the Journal of Saturday evening:

"FINANCE REPORT."

"We have on our table the very able and satisfactory report of the Finance committee of the Senate, presented by Mr. Kelley, of Franklin. As soon as we can clear our columns of matters pressing upon them, we shall give such extracts from it as cannot fail to interest every individual, in and out of the State, interested in maintaining the high character and credit of Ohio. The expose therein made of the manner in which deficiencies of revenue, from year to year, to meet the accruing interest on the State debt, have occurred, is the very kind of information the people desire. It appears from the report that the deficit in six years, from 1839 to 1844, both inclusive, is \$1,550,490. Which has been supplied, from time to time, by transfers from the general fund, by moneys received from the U. States as Ohio's portion of the sales of public lands, and various other devices, not forgetting the unauthorized sale of State stock, and temporary loans—having resort finally, in all cases, to anticipating the accruing ordinary revenues of the State as a means of making up any remaining deficiencies.

"The evil has existed, all along, of not levying a tax sufficient, as was made the Auditor's duty to do, to meet the charge on the revenue. The evil is said to have been met the last year, as it should have been before. The committee, however, see no difficulty in meeting the obligations of the State in future, without increasing her liabilities."

The charges here are, among other things, that State bonds have been sold in violation of law, and that the taxes have not been high enough!

If it is true that the bonds of the State have been sold without authority, the people are not bound to pay them—neither principal nor interest. If such is the fact it becomes those knowing it, to at once make known the amount—where, and when sold—that a stop may not only be put to it, but that the interest may cease being paid, and that the bonds may be cancelled. Let the bond-holders in New York and other places look to this—look to it in time. Such an article as the above was not written without an object, and it cannot pass without its effects. As to taxation, the Journal thinks that at last we have got to about the right point, but complains bitterly that we had not got there earlier.

The Journal does not say who sold bonds illegally—when it will do that, we will have a word or two more to say.—*Ohio Statesman*.

From the N. O. Picayune of February 6.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—SANTA ANA CAPTURED!—The schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 28th ult.

Col. Wm. Boardman came passenger in her, with despatches from Mr. Shannon to the U. S. Government.

By this arrival, we are in possession of the facts of Santa Ana's capture. Since our last advices, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort, and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a baranca (ravine), near a little Indian village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting.—The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would

guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his corkleg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20th of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is.

Col. Boardman met Paredes on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Ana battle; but the fortunes of the despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Paredes came up to him.

Owing to the lateness of the night we have not been able to read our files, which are from the city of Mexico to the 20th of January.

Our private correspondence gives the particulars of his movements since the last dates.

From the Bulletin.

In a letter from the captive ex-President to the Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 17th ult., he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guardroom, with a sentinel constantly by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercourse with him,—and in fact, his condition is vastly more rude and degrading than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent."

Senora Santa Ana paid her husband a visit in camp, accompanied by her brother a few days before his flight. She alone is faithful to the tyrant.

Gen. Arista, the instrument of Santa Ana in the murders at Tobasco, has published a manifesto against his fallen leader, and declares that, although they now all unite against him, they must not lose sight of Texas.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Great Mass Meeting Of the Democracy of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, to denounce the "Bank Bill." Mr. J. W. Platt, from the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States, by its provisions, secures to the people of the several States of this Union a national currency of gold and silver coin, and expressly prohibits the emission of bills of credit by the several States; and holding, as we do, that constitution within the scope of the powers delegated to be the supreme law of the land, this meeting cannot recognize any power direct or implied in the General Assembly of this State by law directly, or by an act of incorporation indirectly, to issue or emit bills of credit in any shape or form designed to circulate as money, and thereby supplant the national metallic money established by the sacred provisions of the constitution of the United States.

And whereas, The Constitution of this State confers no more power upon the authorities created under it than such as are expressly named and such incidental powers as may be necessary to carry into effect the enumerated powers, we hold that all exercise of power by the General Assembly not warranted by express constitutional grants or by implication palpably necessary to carry into effect the express grants of power made by the constitution, to be a high usurpation of power, tending to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the people and calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the protection of life, liberty and property, secured by constitutional provisions.

And whereas, The General Assembly of this State, now in session, have passed through the Senate, and have now under consideration in the House of Representatives a bill for the creation of a monied oligarchy, with powers, privileges and immunities of the most fearful magnitude.

And whereas, In our opinion, the passage of such a bill, and an organization under it, would be, in fact, a subversion of the government of this State, by creating an engine of power more potent than the government itself, we therefore cannot view the passage of this bill in any other light than as a revolutionary movement, and the aiders and abettors, in both Houses, conspirators, bent upon the subversion of the government, and the destruction of the liberties of the people.

And whereas, Experience has shown that power is always stealing "from the many to the few," we look with distrust upon the policy pursued by the Legislature of granting acts of incorporation, which, if continued in will soon strip the government of all power, and vest it in corporations. Among all the various combinations of associated wealth, none are so dangerous to public liberty and morality, as the banking company. Among the many hitherto cunningly devised schemes to aggrandize power, and plunder by the hocus-pocus of incorporated banking, the scheme now entertained by the Legislature stands pre-eminently conspicuous as the boldest and most wicked of them all.

Under this bank government, the State is to be divided into twelve bank districts, or lesser governments—these to be under the supervision of a board of control or central government at Columbus, the President of which is to be the bank governor of the State. Under the provisions of this bill, it is estimated by its author that the amount of sixteen millions of dollars of paper money may be issued. This substitution of paper for the metal currency of the State, must give those who control it, the power to fix the prices of property of every description and gauge the labor of every man in our State.

And whereas, in the opinion of this meet-

ing, the system of paper money banking is a vampire system drawing its sustenance from the business and labor of the country, and since its late explosion the country by a return to a sound currency and the republican principles of equal rights, has in a measure recovered from the shock occasioned by bank explosion and realized comparative prosperity, this new scheme is wickedly designed to again plunder from labor a portion of its reward: And whereas, the ancient doctrine of the Right of Repeal, is a doctrine coexistent with a representative government, and without which this government could not exist or the rights of the people be secure from the plottings of designing men—this meeting recognize in its broadest sense the doctrine of Repeal. Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon all projects to substitute paper money for the constitutional currency of gold and silver coin, as dishonest and at war with the permanent and solid welfare of the country.

Resolved, That the bank bill now before the Legislature is unconstitutional, inexpedient and uncalled for by any demonstration of the public will, and should it become a law will endanger the public credit of the State, by plunging her citizens headlong into the whirlpool of speculation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the bank bill now before the Legislature, should it become a law, will in effect be a complete revolution in the government of the State—the forms may survive but the spirit will be gone; the Legislature elected by the people will only meet to give sanction and form to the edicts of the money power at the seat of government.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to each other and to the democracy throughout the State, that in case the bank bill now before the Legislature, known as Kelley's Bank bill should pass that body, we will by all fair and honorable means endeavor to obtain the unconditional repeal thereof.

Resolved, That the business and the business men of this city and county do not require any of the fictitious aids proposed to be given by this bill, and the Representatives from this county are instructed to endeavor to obtain the exemption of this county from the blighting curse of this bank bill; they are hereby requested in case of its passage to enter their solemn protest against this bill upon the journals.

"A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has recognized in its fullest extent, the doctrine that a bank charter is a contract, and hence cannot be repealed."—*Mr. Kelley in the Senate*.

What ridiculous stuff is this! Is there a State in the Union that does not repeal charters by legislative enactments? Does Mr. Kelley suppose that the people part with sovereignty when they create a bank, or eighty banks, as this bill contemplates? Does he suppose all the wisdom is concentrated in one Legislature, and that the people are to submit forever, if the charters are perpetual, to any kind of plundering, or selfish iniquity that a bare majority of a Legislature might inflict upon them? Can it be possible that such a doctrine can be taught in this age of enlightened government? The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the property acquired under a corporation cannot be transferred by legislative act to others than the corporators. Did Mr. Kelley ever read Chief Justice Marshall's arguments on this point? If he has, he will never make them public to sustain such an opinion. Has not the Legislature of Illinois just repealed the Nauvoo charter, where the whole question of this power came in view in the discussions? The argument that that was a public and not a private charter, cannot avail the authors of the bank bill now under the hammer in the Legislature, for surely no man in his senses will pretend that this great monster of a bank bill is a private corporation, for private purposes alone, disconnected with, or in any way affecting the public interest, at large. Let no one, reeking with anticipation of the perpetual plunder under this bill, suppose that the people are so stupid, sunk in such abject ignorance and slavishness, that they will not think for themselves and judge, too, and act in their own defence. White men do not yet require the testimony of a negro as to their standing before they can testify in matters of this kind!

Has not New York, since the creation of her last banks, passed a law restricting them—amending the original law—and if you can amend, surely you can repeal. Can men trifle with contracts made with private individuals, and yet set up the doctrine that a charter for "THE STATE BANK OF OHIO," is a private contract, and cannot be reached by legislation! Is this the doctrine of consistency taught us in the Capitol of Ohio? Are the rights of private citizens nothing, and of public corporations everything? If these things are progressed in, how long before it would be a crime for a poor man to put his foot on the soil of a rich man?

What is the sense in our Constitution giving us the right to frequent elections, if one legislative body can grant away the rights of the people for fifty or a hundred, or a thousand years? Where would be our boasted protection, if one Legislature could contract with its own members, by loose corporate grants, the rights of the whole people away for one hundred, or one thousand years?—So great an absurdity cannot be pushed down the throats of a sensible, liberty-loving people. Can any one reflect upon such an assumption of power without blushing for the want of republican feelings in those using it? It will not go down, that is certain. No other State would submit to such doctrine—then why should Ohio? Are her people less liberty-loving than chert? We guess not.—*Ohio Statesman*.

A Christian profession saves many a good name in this life, but never a soul in the next.

LIBERTINISM—ONLY 50 CENTS.—On every corner of the street of New York and Philadelphia the loud yells of the news-boys, "Here's the Bishop's Trial," rise above the din and noise of the out-door strife. Every basket is filled—every churchman has his choice pocket companion,—and the rush to the cheap tale shops is immense. The New York News alludes to this miserable attempt of a set of B shops to clothe gross sensuality with the sanctity of clerical robes, in the following severe but just language:

"The morbid foulness of sensual temperament, on the part of so high and reverend a dignity of the Church, revealed by the testimony—the fact of his having indulged these meanly vile appetites of a depraved imagination in the actual presence, though behind the backs, of the husbands of the ladies thus outraged by him, and now almost as abominably outraged by his brother Bishops, in the publication of their reluctant, painful and mortifying testimony—the peculiar relation of ecclesiastical fatherhood which he bore to them—the evidence of the manner in which the whole has been smothered for years, unexposed and unpunished, though known to many high respectabilities of the Church—the bad spirit of the "theological hate," which has evidently tainted so deeply the character of the prosecution—and then the money-making transaction of the sale of the copy-right to the highest bidder, with a view to the filthy gain to be harvested out of the widest possible popular sale of a book made valuable only by the obscenities it is supposed to contain, and does in fact contain—what a nauseous business it is all round!

BANK LOCKS.—A New York Lock maker advertises a newly invented lock, which he says cannot be picked, offering \$500 to any one that will unlock it, even with the proper key, and pledges himself that it will be an effectual preventive of Bank Robberies.

Not half so effectual or so simple a discovery as just made by an eminent mechanic in this city. He says he has discovered that to secure Banks against robberies it seldom requires any thing else than to lock the doors—but have the officers inside.—*Enquirer*.

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.—The proprietors of the N. Y. Commercial last week forwarded one of Hoe's best printing presses to Oregon, with type, printing ink, paper, &c., for the newspaper about to be established in Oregon. The paper is to be connected with the Missionary station there.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Boston Post is anxious to ascertain how long a cat can chase her tail without becoming dizzy and tumbling over.

REPEAL MEETING.

In view of the unparalleled efforts, being put forth by the federal majority of the present Legislature to establish in contravention of the public will, a State Bank with a numerous host of branches, and other Banking Institutions, with unheard of powers, and without checks or safeguards for the security of the people; and the certainty that the bill for that purpose will pass, and believing that the existence of such an overshadowing monopoly, with its appliances and political power is incompatible with free Republican Government, and subversive of our democratic institutions, the undersigned take this method of calling upon their brethren to assemble in general mass meeting at Glandorf in Putnam county, on the fourth day of next March, and take measures to aid in bringing about the repeal of all laws creating Banking Institutions passed by the present Legislature. Jan. 31st, 1815.

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| Konray Albrocht, | N. Huber, |
| John H. Hurdry, | M. M. Gillett, |
| H. Dupker, | H. S. Knapp, |
| Joseph H. Noe, | S. E. Hollibaugh, |
| Henry Kokers, | G. L. Higgins, |
| Henry Schraiedbusch, | W. Riskey, |
| Jacob Ridenour, | J. S. Spencer, |
| Habard Uphaus, | J. L. Beas, |
| Franz Verhoff, | Moses Lee, |
| H. Schulte, | James H. Vail, |
| H. Duling, | Lorenzo Parker, |
| Henry Ruster, | H. G. Lee, |
| Wilhelm Laeker, | Adam Suber, |
| Joseph Eukholt, | L. A. Rice, |
| Johann H. Lobreg, | Christian Huber, |
| Gerard H. Schluter, | Bon. Metcalf, |
| Wilhelm Schierloh, | L. E. Hawley, |
| Heinrich Hoffmann, | J. E. Creighton, |
| Henry Rachoff, | E. R. Davis, |
| B. H. Huioe, | C. H. Rice, |
| B. Herm Hune, | T. R. McClure, |
| Barnard Lybold, | R. McCreary, |
| Henry Lafker, | Barnard Siebeneik, |
| Henreck Budonour, | Andrew McClure, |
| W. Dorderlandwehr, | Casper Scharloh, |
| Teodor Upker, | August Scharloh, |
| Heinrich Lemper, | William Scharloh, |
| Henry Lapold, | Solomon Walters, |
| Franz H. Rothman, | Jacob Varner, |
| John H. Bockhold, | James Hedeges, |
| Genoich Sothroh, | Jacob Switzer, |
| Barnard Lahmkubel, | Daniel Kerkendall, |
| O. Talburt, | I. McCracken, |
| John Tussing, | John F. Kahle, |
| H. J. Boehmer, | R. McCracken, |
| James Nicholas, | T. D. Stroufe, |
| William Moneyworth, | John Crawfis, |
| Hesekiah Guy, | Andrew G. Emmons, |
| Gesse Guy, | Daniel Frantz, |
| Levi Grove, | Joseph Owen, |
| John Burkhardt, | John Simpson, |
| A. S. Lamond, | S. Sutton, |
| Jacob Burkhardt, | B. Chambers, |
| J. W. Ayres, | Hiram Alford, |
| John Grove, | Elias Everitt, |
| Wm. McClure, | Israel Huber, |
| Rahd Douglass, | John M. Radabaugh, |
| Wm. M. Bell, | Isaac Connett, |
| Henry Green, | M. Row, |
| Geo. Stewart, | Geo. Agnar, |
| R. H. Nutter, | Anton Drerup, |
| Silas Showers, | H. Kohl, |
| Jacob Henderson, | John Kottenbrook, |
| Abm. Terrell, | C. M. Godfrey, |